NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

THE FRENCH LINE OF RETREAT FROM THE RHINE TO PARIS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States receiving full special dispatches from the seal of war; and fully represented by Special Correspondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals. Thus far THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were so used yes

THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY ENDED. THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND - PRINCE NAPOLEON GONE TO

terday by The New York Herald and Sun.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18-Midnight. We have it on high authority, fresh from Paris, that it is the universal conviction there that the Napoleonic dynasty is ended. The Empress having packed up and dispatched

sall her valuables, including pictures of inestimable price, has left for England by way of Belgium. It is believed that the Emperor is also on the way to this country by the same track. He does not dare to return to Paris. Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with his family.

THE BATTLE ON TUESDAY.

FART OF BAZAINE'S ARMY FORCED BACK INTO METZ-THE THIRD PRUSSIAN CORPS SUS-TAINS THE ONSLAUGHT OF FOUR CORPS OF THE FRENCH-THE CROWN PRINCE MOVING ON CHALONS.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

Tuesday's battle is the crowning proof of French falsehood and concealment in recent telegrams. Palikao declared in the Corps Législatif that the Prussians had been forced to abandon the attempt to interrupt the French retreat, and that Bazaine was pursuing his road unmolested to Verdun and Châ-While he was speaking the Prussians were attacking the French flank, and at nightfall one portion at least of Bazaine's army had been forced to abandon the road to Verdun, and was shut up again in Metz. It is more than ever plain that no considerable part of the French army has ever succeeded in getting far on the road from Metz to Verdun Their delay, to whatever cause due, gave the Prussians time to come up, and they were able on Tues day to attack with a vanguard strong enough to arrest the French retreat and bring four French corps

When Bazzine found that he could not shake off the Prussian pursuit, he evidently resolved to crush their single corps before its supports could arrive. For hours the Third Prussian Corps, which supported only by eavalry divisions, had first attacked, was compelled to bear the brunt of a vigorous onslaught from twice or thrice its own numbers. Toward the close of the-day, reënforced by the Tenth and parts of the Eighth and Ninth Cerps, the Prussians resumed the offensive. When night fell the French army was again divided, and it is doubtful whether either of the main roads from Metz to Verdun remains open to

Three or four French corps hitherto unscathed, beside Frossard's and the Imperial Guard, were brought into the action, which on the French side was a general engagement, while on the Prussian side the larger part of the two armies of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles were not on the field; and apparently not a single battalion was present of the army of the Crown Prince, who is believed to be advancing steadily upon Châlons.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS-ANOTHER PRUS-SIAN VICTORY-TWELVE HOURS' FIGHTING-SEVENTEEN CANNON AND TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED-TWO PRUSSIAN GEN-BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

Official dispatches published here, dated Pont-à-Mousson, Aug. 17, gives the following details of the battle of the 16th:

"Gen. Alvensleben advanced yesterday with the Third Corps toward the east side of Metz. On the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun, he encountered severe fighting with the divisions of Gens. De Caen, L'Admirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard. Gen. Alvensleben was sustained successively by the Tenth Army Corps, and by a detachment of the Eighth and the Ninth, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles. The enemy was driven in upon Metz, in spite of his great superiority of forces, after a severe combat of 12 hours. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Prussian Generals Doering and Wedel were killed, and Gens. Rausch and Gruscher wounded. King William today saluted the troops on the field of battle, which

was gloriously maintained." Later dispatshes state that Marshal Bazaine while endeavoring to fall back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the Fifth Division and forced to face about. The Prussians were admirably firm, though they sustained the attack of four French corps, among them the Imperial Guard. After fighting gallantly for six hours, the Prussian Fifth Division was reënforced by the First Corps. These reënforcements arrived oppertunely. The French found that a prolongation of the contest would be impossible, and retired upon Metz, with a loss of 2,000 prisoners, two eagles, and

A dispatch from King William, dated at Pont-à-Mousson, Aug. 17, says: "In the fight yesterday, we took 2,000 prisoners, 17 gons, and 2 eagles."

ALARM AT CHALONS.

RAILROAD TORN UP WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE CAMP-NO FORCE THERE TO RESIST THE

VICTORIGUS PRUESIANS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Thursday, August 18, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at

Châlons writes on Monday (15th): "This is the Emperor's birthday but no heliday. An alarm was sounded this evening at 10 o'clock and artillery were put in motion. They went forward to Blesme [28 miles S. E. of Châlons and 8 miles E. of Vitry on the railroad from Châlons via Vitry and Nancy to Metz, and at the junction of the branch railroad to Chaumonti. There they found that the railway was gut and they fell back. No railway communication exists between Châlons and either Metz or Verdun.

We do not know where the French main army is, but the Prussian ranguard is nearer Chalons than Bagaine is. There is no force here capable of resisting

BELGIUM LUXEMBURG 4 TREVES LUXEMBURG PIEGNE MONTMEDY REIMS THIONTILLE VERDUN BRIEN CHALONS VEISSENBURG COMMERCY LUTZELSTEIN & #RASTADT NANCY PFALSBURGE FOR TANBLEAD STRASBURG NEUFCHATEL ROYES MIRECOURT MONTARGIS SCHELESTADT EPINAL COLMAR TONNERE AUXERRE & CHATILLON MULHAUSEN SANCERPEN

The above map shows the whole theater of operations between the Rhine and Paris. The fortresses of Bitche, bourg and Pfalsburg are now invested and besieged by the reserves of the Prussian army, which, to the and on French territory. The lines of retreat of the French toward Paris are also clearly indicated. The emmant of MacMahon's Corps which escaped from the

an attack. So far nothing but the cavalry of the Prussians is heard of; but they were yesterday within twenty miles of Châlons, and were destroying the railway at will."

FRENCH REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES. MARSHAL BAZAINE'S "GREAT STRATEGIC MOVE-

MENT" SUCCESSFUL-THE FRENCH "RETIRE" WITH SMALL LOSS-PRUSSIAN LOSS HEAVY. PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. Official dispatches received here say that the dif-

ferent battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and Fourth Corps. About 40,000 French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great, and is computed at 20,000. The French less is comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortress. Other telegrams give the following particulars of

the engagements since Sunday last: "On that day the French army engaged the Prussians before Metz. The latter suffered heavy losses. The French retired on Verdun. On Monday the Emperor was at Gravellotte with 60,000 men. Subsequently, engagements occurred at Longueville, and at other places, the French constantly fighting and retreating-contesting every step. On Tuesday, the Emperor passed through Verdun, and reached Rheims, where he

The Soir to-day says: "It was feared that certain important railway connections were to be cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movements of the French army. The General commanding at Châlons was sent with a strong column to prevent this movement of the Prossians, and to assure our communications. That column arrived in time and accomplished its mission."

A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles north-west of Metz, has the following: "An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars le Tour, yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Briev. Travelers report that a vast body of Prusdans have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was intrenched between Briey and Saint Jean."

An official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, dated 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, says:

"Yesterday, late in the afternoon, we gave battle between Doncourt and Vionville. The enemy were driven back, and we bivonacked on the positions we had taken. I halted in my movement for several hours, in order to bring up a full supply of munitions. We had before us Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz."

The following additional details of Tuesday's battle, near Doncourt and Vionville, have been obtained from official sources:

"Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right, and was firmly met. The corps of Gen. Argand, at Re-zonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us, and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. Gen. Battaille is wounded. By 8 o'clock in the evening, the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000

The following dispatch is not official, but is given

to the public by the Ministry: "VERDUN, Wednesday .- The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor. A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey. A force of 1,200 Prassians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and Saint Jean. They sent out couriers, who have entered Briey. Trustworthy persons who have arrived here from Mars la Tour speak of a heavy engagement there yesterday with a large portion of the Prussian army, which they say was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and the Garde Imperiale, and thrown back on the Moselle. It is rumored that Gens, Battaille and Frossard are badly wounded. Thionville still remains in our hands. A Prussian column recently approached too near the town, and was saluted with a discharge of artillery. The enemy fell back with precipitation, and has since kept at a respectful distance."

La Patrie gives the following resume of information

received from its private sources: "The army under Marshal Bazaine, resting upon

from Châlons. On the same day, the right wing of the one of the strongest places in the world, occupied lie misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their near Metz a position which enabled it to check the my and gain precious time. The Prussians de cided to turn Metz, but Bazaine knew their and crossed the Moselle in laces at the same time. He surprised, as has been said. He knew that he must soon meet the enemy, and was By crossing the Moselle the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked, and were repulsed with great loss. The

to Luneville, Nancy, Commercy, and thence, it is in-ferred, fell back toward Châlons, closely pursued by the

Crown Prince Frederick William, with the Army of the South. On the 14th inst., the advance guard of this

Prussian army had reached Blesme, 28 miles by railway

idered as certain to make a junction with the corps of MacMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians have not been able to prevent, and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of larger forces than those opposed to him, and when he wishes, may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of the hostilities, dated Tuesday, the 16th."

army of Bazaine continued its march, and may be

ENGLISH REPORTS OF FRENCH MOVEMENTS. A JUNCTION EXPECTED BETWEEN BAZAINE AND MAC MAHON-FOOD SCARCE AT METZ.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1879. junction of the armies of Bazaine and MacMahon is momentarily expected at Vitry-le-Français, near Châlons, where the French are expected to make a new stand.

The Commandant at Metz, on account of the deficiency of food, drives away the fugitives who throng into the city.

ADVANCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

PRUSSIANS-MACMAHON'S CORPS SCATTERED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Crown Prince writes on Friday (12th): "We are daily advancing from village to village. Alsacian sympathies are altogether French, but the inhabitants of the country are treated kindly by the Germans, except where the peasants commit

"No compulsory military service is enforced. Wagons for the wounded are required and sales of provisions compelled; nothing is, however, exacted but strict necessaries, and everything is paid for. The Crown Prince declares that he makes war on the French Government, not on the people.

'MacMahon's Corps must have been almost destroyed, as no remnant of it is found as the Crown Prince pushes steadily forward against the French

VON MOLTKE'S STRATEGY.

METZ TO BE LEFT IN THE REAR, MASKED BY TWO PRUSSIAN CORPS-600,000 PRUSSIANS MARCHING ON PARIS-NO PEACE TILL PARIS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

A special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the second army of Prussia (known as the "Army of the Rhine," under command of Prince Frederick Charles) writes on Friday, 12th : Should the French not accept battle outside of Metz, two corps will be left to mask the fortress, and the main body will march toward Paris. The Prussians have at the least 600,000 men advancing on French soil, and as many more in reserve. All talk of peace before the occupation of Paris is laughed at."

THE SITUATION AT PARIS. PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. TROCHU—THE CORPS LEGISLATIF NOT IN SESSION—STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSES.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. Gen. Trochu has been appointed commander-in chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counseling order and calmness, not only in the streets of the city, but a spirit of resignation under the trials consequent upon the situation. He says that France must have the demeanor of great military nation conducting its own destinies, and the Government will gain the confidence of the people by showing the greatest confidence in them. He appeals to all men and to all parties, saying that he belongs himself to no party save that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must by moral restraint keep down those who see in pub-

own detestable designs. The Senate was in session to-day. The Corps

Von Steinmetz, appeared before the eastern walls of

Metz, and carried, after four hours' fighting, the outer works of Bellecroix. The French army under Bazaine

evacuated Metz on the same night. On the 15th, it

encountered the center of the Prussians, which had crossed the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, and had

endeavored to seize the road between Metz and Verdun by which Bazaine wished to retreat. It was for the

Législatif has adjourned to await further news from the scene of hostilities. There is immense activity at the Paris defenses

The laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that this measure of strengthening the works is due more to a wish to keep a dan gerous class busy than to any actual fear.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE BALTIC-THE PRUS-SIANS WITHDRAW WITHOUT LOSS. BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

Advices have just been received here of a naval engagement off the coast of the Island of Rugen, in the Baltic. One division of the Pruscian fleet, consisting of on aviso and the gunboats Drache, Blitz, and Salamander, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock encountered the French fleet, consisting of four armored frigates, a corvette, and an aviso. The Prussians soon withdrew, without loss. The French fleet is now off Dornbusch.

The officers of the French fleet now in the Baltic have received orders to claim at each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians in those parts of France now under their control.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF. AN INTERESTING MEETING-COUNT PALIKAO ON

THE SITUATION-PARIS TO BE PROVISIONED FOR A SIEGE.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. The last meeting of the Corps Législatif was interesting. A great crowd of people had collected around the hall to hear the war news. The National THE FRENCH PEOPLE KINDLY TREATED BY THE Guard was at its post to preserve order, but no soldiers were seen at the commencement of the session. Count Palikao, the new Minister of War, spoke as "The Chamber will understand that I cannot give

precise details as to the number of troops engaged, the casualties, &c. I cannot even state the result of the engements, but I may say that the enemy has made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsburg, and lost 1,500 men killed. This repulse has had a great effect both on the enemy and the people of that part of France. The moment the Government has information of the great movements now taking place, I will communicate it to Deputy Jules Favre then took the floor, and re-

quested that the utmost severity be shown the rioters and assassins of Villette. M. Thiers suggested that in case of a siege of Paris the peasants be allowed to enter the city with their grain and cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property. He also recommended that this Chamber now meet daily. Minister Duvernois, in reply to M. Thiers, said the Government had intended to fully provision Paris. The Deputies, after a consultation, decided to meet again to-day.

PRUSSIA'S INTENTIONS. BONAPARTE FAMILY TO BE EXCLUDED

FROM FRANCE-PRUSSIA TO REIMBURSE HER-SELF FOR THE COST OF THE WAR. LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. A well-informed diplomat says that Prussia will

exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the exclusion of the Bonaparte family from the throne of France. Other terms of peace, not reconcilable with the Frence amour propre, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war, may be added. The political restoration of the house of Orleans is currently discussed as probable The Provincial Correspondence of Berlin says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces

of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France. The Times says future results will depend on the development of the reserves of the hostile powers, and declares that a transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate sacred principle of national sover-

eignty and conflict with a permanent restoration of PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

hut continues to pass between the Duke of Gramont and Mr. Gladstone, having already crossed the Channel several times. There is no doubt that he is the bearer of negotiations which look to peace.

Prince Murat has not yet returned to the army,

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS PRUSSIAN NEWS. DISPATCH FROM GEN. MANTEUFFEL-GEN. SHERIDAN AT PONT-A-MOUSSON.

BERLIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs to the Government here relative to the battle of the 14th, dating his dispatch near Metz yesterday afternoon. The French, in heavy masses, issued from Metz, and, after a bloody engagement of three hours, the First Corps routed the enemy's right. Our troops fought with superb splendidly. I write without waiting to remove my Gen. P. H. Sheridan of the United States army

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were fought. The battle of Monday was under the western walls of Metz;

that of Tuesday was at Gravelotte, four miles west of

Metz; that on the 17th inst. was at Mars La Tour, six

miles from Metz. From present indications the French

here gave up the struggle, and, abandoning the road to

has arrived at the King's headquarters at Pont-a-Mousson, and has been received as a royal guest. Frederick, Duke of Schleswig, has issued a maniesto imploring all Germans to sustain Prussia.

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS. THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG INEFFECTIVE-CAN-NONADING AT THIONVILLE-FEARS OF A

REVOLUTION. The investment of Strasbourg is so slack that French troops have entered and reënforced the garrison. Provisions have also been carried there without attempt at capture. A paymaster of the French army left here with large amount of treasure without any hinderance whatever. It would seem that as the Prussians have no siege trains they have given up the idea of a regular siege. Having attacked Pfahlsbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six milometers to the Valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications

A private dispatch, dated Thionville, Monday, 4 p. m., says: "The cannonading of the Prussians co menced at 3 o'clock, and lasts yet. Many of the enemy have been placed hors du combat."

The coincidence in time of the recent revolution ary outbreaks in Paris and in the South of France suggests to the police evidence of a combined attempt to declare the Republic. The testimony of the isoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard de la Villette, on Monday last, is withheld.

Algeria proposes to send 5,000 volunteers to France. Gen. Sarras takes the place of Major-Gen. Le Brun, who has resigned. The entire garrison of Paris is busy, day and night, making cartridges. By Saturday 1,000 guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifi cations, one-fourth served by numerous but inexpe rienced hands. Gen. Mellinet has been assigned to he command of the Garde Mobile. Marshal Bazaine has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin by way of London The theaters in this city are nearly all closed.

Prince Napoleon sent his children and valuables away against the earnest remonstrance of the

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities by the Count de Chambord, as a military hospital. It contains 440 rooms, 300 of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are admirably adaped for the uses to which their noble owner has so patriotically devoted them. The firemen have been enlisted as soldiers, and throng the streets of Paris (the Gaulois says) to the number of 100,000. They wear their brass belmets and are

armed. The French Embassador at Brussels has refused Francis Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, a passport to

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming protection of Prussian subjects.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. THE ARMISTICE STORY AGAIN—BISMARCK SAID TO BE INCITING REVOLUTION—ENGLISH IN-

TERVENTION ABANDONED.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. The Paris Press says: "The report that the Prusians had demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead is fully confirmed, and praises Marshal Bazaine for not according it. The peasants must bury the dead, and the army continue its work of annihilating the enemy. The French forces are increaring constantly, and the Prussians decreasing.

The hour of the complete victory of France is near. The Paris Pays, this morning, says: "Two days ago the French vessels of war captured an English vessel in the English Channel, laden with articles contraband of war, destined for Prussia. When the captain was questioned how he dare do this, he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would, therefore, probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk." The Pays comments upon this reply, and says that the same impression regarding a revolutionary outbreak in Paris exists in Germany, and is one of

the schemes of Bismarck. The Daily News, to-day, says, semi-officially, that English hopes of succeeding in intervention have

The Paris Temps, to-day, says, M. Emile Ollivier the ex-Prime Minister, and his wife have gone to Italy. His departure at such a moment is severely

commented on. The French authorities are continuing to send away Germans who are considered suspicious. The Journal of France says, in this connection, that "even in the bondoirs of the great ladies must research be

See Fourth Page.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE BATTLE OF WORTH.

EDMOND ABOUT'S EXPERIENCE—INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL M'MAHON AFTER THE BATTLE.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870. Edmond About describes the scenes after the bat

"One sees solid regiments, who proudly retreat,

while a few bad soldiers, disbanded, lost, demoral ized, and disarmed, throw themselves desperately into each by-path. I arrived just in time to stop three wretched Turcos, mounted on artillery horses, as they were entering an old quarry with the hope of making a short cut from the field Our artillery must have been roughly used, so many caissons pass along the road without guns. But here one or two regiments of the line quite firm, tol erably complete in numbers, rifle on shoulder, and knapsack on back. Behind them Marshal Mc-Mahon, calm, dignified, almost smiling, and fresh as a rose. I salute him as he pusses. He responds without noticing me. One of his aids, M. d'Alzac, names me. Then the old hero stops, and tells me quite simply the story of his defeat, thus: 'I had only 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 in front of me. have given way before numbers. They have killed or wounded about 5,000 men But we shall have our revenge. Explain this to the public. But where are you going in that direction!!' 'To Saverne,' I reply, 'You will be cap-tured. The Prussians will be there in two hours," says the General. 'I have my wife and children there,' I answer. 'God preserve you. Do not fail to say that the morale of the troops is excellent."

man, full of promise, was killed by a bullet through the forehead, and Gen. Colson with a bullet through the heart. Both of them were struck down by the side of the Marshal who was reckless of his life. Last comes a regiment of Turcos, the most complete and finest of the three. These fellows have not thrown away their knapsacks nor their arms. One of the first comes out of the ranks and clasps me around the neck. fellow journalist, and the excellent fellow begins by telling me: I have been to your house; it is empty. All your people are safe but you. I, as you see am firm as a post. Oh, my poor friends, What a disaster. We will repair it, though He runs off and disappears in the motley crowd of his comrades. A little further on I saw a civilian dressed in a short coat of grey velvet, who marches like an officer between two companies of the line It is M. Guildran, the artist of the Illustration, an old friend of the day before yesterday. He carries his portefolio across his back, and to-morrow morning at Pfazburg he will, no doubt, make a sketch of this

'I exchange a few pleasant words with M. d'Alzac

and I search vainly in the ranks of the staff as it

moves on for the laughing and kindly face of M. de

We shake hands.

shameful retreat. "At the gates of the Saverne the panic stricken are flying along the railway or are hiding in the gardens; but some good regiments of the line are tramping in steps through the streets. Their passage, calm and courageous, is not over before 11 o'clock at night. These last belong to the Firth Corps. They reached Reichshoffen too late to give battle. I find the little town a prey to a panic really fabulous. Marshal MacMahon arrived there on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, followed by the remains of his army, and preceded by a swarm of breathless fugitives. In the twinkling of an eye Saverne saw itself filled with the First Corps, which the foe luckily believed to have retired upon Bitche. They messed together where they could—those most fortunate, in the houses of their townsmen; those who had brought away their knapsacks and camp equipage, under their tents; many upon the pavements and in the fields under heaven's canopy. The night was passed in terror. If the enemy had known how to profit by the opportunity, he might have made 10,000 or 15,000 prisoners at one blow. The population was only half reassured by the presence of troops broken down, starved, and discomfited. Some families got off by the mail train at midday, the last that went from Strasburg. flying along the railway or are hiding in the gardens;

WASHINGTON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

not been in Illinois since the adjournment of Congress. and, therefore, the stories about the President tendering him the State Department, or any other place, is untrue He states positively that he has no idea at present of and purposes entering the campaign this Fall in his own State and in Indiana and Ohio with all the energy be can bring to bear. He does not feel sure of the full success of the Republican party, and contends that unless all the eaders work energetically there will be serious losses.

Gen. Sherman left here to-day for Lancaster, Ohio, where he will remain with his family until the latter part of this month. He will then go to Des Moines, Iowa and be present on the 31st inst. at the grand reunion o the Iowa Volunteers. The Secretary of War will meet im there. After remaining in Iowa a few days he will visit the forts and Indian depots of the Plains, including Omaha, Fort Laramie, Leavenworth, &c., and return East by way of St. Louis. During his visit to the Indian country he expects to meet Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the other prominent Indian chiefs. He will return to Washington in the early part of October.

As there is no business of any importance in the de partments requiring the attention of the President, be s concluded to remain at Long Branch instead of coming to Washington this week. All the members of the Cabinet are out of town except Secretary Cox, conse quently matters in the several departments of the Gov rnment are exceedingly dull. The next meeting of the Cabinet will probably be held the first week in Septem

COMMODORE VANDERBILT STRUCK WITH APO-PLEXY TROY, N. Y., Aug. 18 .- This evening, as

commodore Vanderbilt was about entering his room ongress Hall, Saratoga, he fell down in an apoplectic fit. He was immediately carried in the room, and medi cal aid was summoned. Two physicians from this city have gone up. No one is allowed to see Mr. Vanderbilt, and the physicians are constantly at his bedside. Every effort is making to keep the affair quiet. It is supposed that the excitement of the races brought on the attack and from appearances the Commodore lies in a very precarious condition. His family have been summoned to

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION. At Bordentown on Wednesday evening two

trains came in collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. By some blunder the trains were moving in opposite directions on the same track, and the results were near being very serious. The engines were wrecked and the forward cars almost destroyed. No person, however,

THE SOUTH JERSEY MURDER.

John C. Ward, who murdered his mother on Tuesday, near Longacoming, in South New-Jersey, has en arrested and is now confined in the Camden County Jail. He confesses the crime, and states that it was committed to obtain possession of about \$100 which belonged to his father. He will be tried at the October Term of the Camden County Court of Sessions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The National Teachers' Association is in sec-

Thirty men of the Big Horn expedition have id to Camp Brown, Wroming. The remainder have gone to Mess No details of the movements of the expedition are given. After three days session, the Georgia Agricul

in October 1974.

The steamer Ontonagon, bound from Chicago to Marquette, Mich. struck a rock willle passing through the canal or Monday, and such near the beach, about a sails west of the outlet. The passenger, were averal with the loss of their baggages. A large number of live stock were on board, including 30 head of cattle, only a portion of which escaped by swimming sabors.

A State Temperance Convention has been called by a Committee of the New York State Temperance Society to meet in Stations, Time a creating September 6, to take action in reference to the approaching State election. The Temperance State Committee to the approaching State election belt in Albany, but March, state meet at the State Constitution belt in Albany, but March, state meet at the state place on Westerslav, September 7, at 10 o clock u. as